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THE U.F.A.

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MARCH 15, 1922.

No. 2

A Message from Mrs. Sears

History records many attempts by the people to co-operate for the adjustment of the conditions under which they labor. Many of these attempts have failed, and the people, losing faith in the possibility of steady progress, have at times been disposed to seek short-cuts to the removal of evils which are a portion of the heritage of centuries. Only by acquiring the strength, patience and knowledge necessary to direct a steady, progressive change, can we hope to achieve permanent results.

Every Farm Man and Woman Needed

The farmers' groups in the various Provinces are to-day organized with these purposes in view. We need, as members of the Locals, every farm man, woman and child. Until we have them we cannot hope to achieve our greatest purpose. Upon those who have heart and soul in the work lies the responsibility of increasing our numbers.

To get everyone interested, and to convey a real impression of what is being attempted by our organization, I would suggest a plan which could be carried out by our Locals in many places. Let the Locals send personal invitations to every farm man and woman in their districts, whether these men and women be members or not, to attend a "mock convention." The convention may be extended to as many meetings as are necessary to cover all the subjects of interest and importance.

Great service has been rendered to our movement through our publicity and educational department in Central Office, and the information which has been placed in our hands by this means has been especially valuable in preparation for the elections of the year just past. Nowhere else do I know of a similar institution which has a wider scope or can give us greater assistance in the effort to solve our problems. Since the establishment of our newspaper the work previously inaugurated will be carried on through this medium, and as our entire membership will be reached it will prove of much greater value.

If we know, we shall be able to remedy the evils of the tariff, to equalize the privileges of the railways, banks, and of trade and commerce, so that every individual in our country will receive a square deal. What is ultimately made of that square deal rests almost entirely with the individual, but it is his birthright to start life unhampered by unjust special privileges.

There is no other group in which all the members have so many interests in common as ours. There is no other organization through which we may so well learn and work for ideal conditions on the farm, or for betterment in any walk of life. Our work and our duty to ourselves and humanity as a whole can never be accomplished through any other means than an organization of our own. We are absolutely helpless, as individuals, to correct or alleviate prevailing conditions. Those who have other interests as legitimate as ours will find their individual efforts just as futile. For the general good they will find it necessary to organize and to co-operate with us.

No Stronger Than Weakest Link

"The chain is no stronger than its weakest link." So the strength of our organization depends on the harmonious spirit and active interest of each Local, and of each individual in that Local. This is a typical picture often seen in our movement: some will not move at all; others are like balky horses. If a building is to be moved, six pulling together will do better work than twelve, some of which jump quickly into the collar, and because the building does not move, fall back just as the steady pullers get down to work. Unless the slow ones reinforce the others quickly the twelve utterly fail, where the six united could accomplish the task. Or we find that Mr. A. keeps out of the Local because Mr. B., with whom he had a quarrel over a line fence, is a member; and Mrs. M. does not join because she thinks Mrs. L. talks too much, and tries to run the Local.

The Larger Interests

Should not these petty personal jealousies and disagreements be forgotten in the larger interests of learning how the forces that manipulate the tariff, the freight rates, and the inflation and deflation of currency for the benefit of the few, could be so changed as to benefit the many, so that we could have convenient and attractive homes, better educational facilities, better marketing conditions and a fairer distribution of taxes.

If we had every farmer and his wife in our organization, if every one of them had an ideal of absolute justice, and worked steadily and earnestly to bring it into evidence; if each had faith enough to stick through everything, and charity to overlook all the trivial things, we should begin to demonstrate the latent power to help ourselves that lies within us.



MRS. M. L. SEARS,
President of the U.F.W.A.

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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

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R. B. BURLAND,
Manager.

THE U. F. A.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Commercial Display, 20c. per agate line or \$2.80 per inch. Livestock Display rates on application. Classified—(See Classified Page for details.)

We allow no discount for time or space on display advertising. To ensure insertion, all changes of copy and new matter must be in our hands 8 days in advance of date of publication. Reading matter advertisements will be marked "Advertisement."

We will not knowingly accept any other than reliable advertisements, and no advertisements for liquor, tobacco, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be published. Our readers will oblige us greatly if they will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser making use of The U.F.A.

EDITORIAL

The setting up of a "Community of Will", a social organization in which the plain people will be acutely conscious of all the interior issues in industry and commerce and public affairs, is described by H. G. Wells in "The Outline of History", as the only hope of the civilization of today. Only through such a process of self-education, he contends, can the masses of the people place themselves in a position to solve the problems that concern them in their own fashion, without the present confusing intervention of bogus issues. What we have now, says Mr. Wells, is a "Community of Faith and Obedience", in which the plain people are beguiled into acquiescence by appeals to their loyalties and their prejudices and so kept from showing too much curiosity as to what is going on in camera.

A discussion of Mr. Wells' proposals forms the basis of a penetrating criticism of the existing system of party government by H. L. Mencken, an American critic of distinction who has retained his independence of thought and expression in a period when these qualities are rare. The article appears in "The Smart Set", of New York, a magazine which, in spite of its name, has not as yet been brought under the control of the powerful financial and industrial groups which are seeking to dominate and direct public opinion in North America.

Mr. Mencken, who is one of the editors, takes a pessimistic and somewhat cynical view of the prospects of democracy, but he has always been conspicuous among those Americans whose voices have been raised against the steady encroachment upon human freedom which has been proceeding since the war in all the victorious countries, including his own. He is himself a man of wealth and leisure.

"While the mob-man divides himself into two tatterdemalion hosts, each led by leaders who tell him they will get the moon for him", says Mr. Mencken, "the ordinary business of the world must go on on more earthly planes, and with greater regard for realism. It is on these planes that the so-called Invisible Government lives and has its being. That Government is composed of men who deal, not with glittering phrases, but with ada-

mantine facts. Capital is such a fact—money, credit, the whole machinery of orderly trade. The venality of politicians—their sole concern with their jobs—is another.

The real struggle for power goes on behind the scenes and usually in secret. The contestants here do not let the public know what they are fighting about. The plain man is hornswoggled into thinking that he is consulted and that his decision is final. It is, as to who shall win—but it is surely not as to what shall win. Voting for Roosevelt, he elects a Pennsylvania Railroad. Voting for Harding, he elects a National City Bank.

H. G. Wells, sensing this sharp distinction between the sham duel that goes on in sight of the populace and the real duels that go on behind the scenes,

is full of plans, in his 'Outline of History', for bringing the latter out upon the scene."

It is such a "Community of Will" as Mr. Wells proposes, such a body of informed public opinion, of citizens capable of exercising independent judgment, and inspired by the conception of a co-operative civilization, that the United Farmers of Alberta, in and through their local organizations of thinking men and women, have for some years past been seeking to create.

One of the first-fruits of their co-operative efforts has been the defeat of the pluto-democratic party system in Provincial and Federal affairs in Alberta. But this is only a beginning. The great tasks lie in the future.

Our Railways and Telephones

BY HON. V. W. SMITH

In a country which enjoys the natural advantages of agricultural richness, forest abundance and mineral wealth to the extent to which these are enjoyed by our Province, many words are not needed to demonstrate that its material progress and future prosperity depend largely upon its means of communication, and, served by adequate railway and telephone facilities, there should be no doubt of the ultimate results.

With our comparatively sparse and scattered settlements, our immense distances and the diverse characters of the settlers within our borders, I have consistently maintained that a progressive policy of development and expansion in accordance with the growing needs and requirements of this great Province is justified, but it is of the greatest importance that no unnecessary extensions be built in future, and that only those be extended and developed which are best adapted for their function.

Low rates and ample facilities are demanded by the public, but the granting of one is often the denial of the other.

There is no more difficult problem ahead of us than the railway and telephone problem, and no more inviting field for the exercise of true economy.

Entitled to Essential Facilities

During the past twenty-five or thirty years, thousands of settlers have come into this Province, many of them from the older settled parts of the east and the United States, others from thickly settled parts of Europe. Most of these people went out into the remote and unsettled parts of this Province with little besides a worthy ambition to own land and a confident faith that as the country was opened up as the result of their own toil and effort, the Government would provide the means of transportation for their produce and facilities of communication such as are enjoyed by the residents of the older settled parts of the Province. These people are entitled to those essential facilities, not as concessions to be granted, but as rights to be recognized and provided, and the Government of the day should consider the granting of these facilities in so far as it is able, having due regard of course for the immense financial responsibility which undoubtedly will follow, and the ability of the Province to carry the financial burden which must necessarily be assumed.

Educational Value of the Telephone

We must not overlook the educational and social value of the rural telephones,

(Continued on Page Nineteen)

Immediate Reduction of Freight Rates Vital to Agriculture

BY J. R. MURRAY.

PART TWO

No one with any knowledge of the situation in Western Canada needs to be told that agriculture is not in any position to continue to carry this burden of excessive rates without disastrous results. At the present time farm products are down to below pre-war prices in some cases and to almost pre-war prices in practically every case. The fact is that with the grade of grain this season it has taken on the average over one-quarter of the proceeds of a car of grain from the Manitoba farmer to pay his freight alone. It has taken about one-third from the Saskatchewan farmer and almost one-half from the Alberta farmer. If freight rates on other commodities, such as livestock, coal, etc., were back to normal this situation on grain rates would be bad enough, but with rates on all these commodities as high as they are now, the situation is nothing short of appalling. The continuation of such rates cannot be justified on any basis. From the point of view alone of what would be good business, it would be better for the railway companies to have rates on all these basic commodities back to the 1917 basis. The present rates have in the case of certain basic commodities, such as lumber, absolutely killed business, with the net result of lesser earnings to the railway companies than would have been received if the rates had been lower.

Must Be Assured of Reduction.

It is obvious that railway companies cannot make money out of high rates on commodities like lumber, when the result of the rates is that they get no lumber to haul. A continuation of these rates will very quickly have a similar result on farm products. Many men thoroughly conversant with conditions on the farms in Western Canada state that the grain acreage will be seriously reduced this spring, unless some assurance is given to the farmers before seeding that there will be a radical reduction in rates before the next crop. The farmers of Western Canada are not foolish enough to continue to produce grain at a loss for the sake of making earnings for railway companies.

The argument has been advanced that the Canadian Pacific Railway is entitled to rates that will give them sufficient earnings to continue paying the dividends they have in the past. To the average individual this is about as extraordinary an argument as could be advanced. The fact is that for more than a year past every line of commercial enterprise, with the exception of the railways and the banks, have had to suffer the natural

The second part of Mr. Murray's article on the question of Western freight rates is published this week. He expresses the opinion that the farming industry cannot continue to carry the burden of excessive rates without disastrous results. The table printed at the foot of this page giving the approximate gross earnings per train of fifty cars, and the operating expenses from various points in the west, shows how profitable this traffic is. The earnings per car are based on an average weight of 80,000 pounds, a few pounds less than the average outturn at Fort William, according to C.P.R. figures, for the period from September 1, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921. Operating expenses are figured on a basis of \$3.58 per train mile, the latest available figure on train mile cost on C.P.R. lines. The rates used are those in effect now, after two reductions have taken place.

results of our going through a period of readjustment. In innumerable cases this has meant not only not being able to pay dividends, but also actual losses and impairment of reserve and capital. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this is the situation not only with farmers but in all lines of business, except the two above mentioned. It may well be asked by what right the railway companies are to be allowed to continue to avoid their share of the natural hardship incidental to this readjustment period and to avoid it at the expense of every other interest in the community. They have no right or claim to any such special consideration. Increasing volume of traffic is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the railways themselves and a continuation of their present policy on freight rates can only show a continued reduction in volume of traffic with eventually ruinous results to the railways as well as to the rest of the country.

The Accumulated Surplus.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is in an infinitely better position than almost any other business or interest in the country to get along with a decrease in earnings for a few years. In the ten years from 1910 to 1920 the C.P.R., after paying dividends, accumulated a surplus from their railway operation, Land Department and other sources of special income amounting to \$174,770,708.00. As it now takes \$21,427,276.84 to pay their 10% dividend, they have accumulated sufficient surplus in the ten years mentioned to pay their regular dividends for the next eight years. These figures are not given with the suggestion that they should have to do this, but merely to show that the shareholders would not suffer greatly if the road should only earn its operating costs for a few years.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year 1921 are approximately Thirty-four Million Dollars, which is about Two Million Dollars more than they were in 1920, in which year they paid their regular 10% dividend out of profits from railway operations alone and had in addition over Seven Million Dollars income from their Land Department and other sources of special income.

The National Railways

In this memorandum figures giving results on the Canadian Pacific Railway only have been quoted. The reason for this is that similar figures on the Canadian National Railways are not available. The argument may be advanced that with the present large deficits on the Canadian National Railways the rates must be kept up.

As a matter of fact, these deficits cannot under any circumstances be converted into profits in the next few years and the surest way to extend the time over which these deficits will continue is to continue these excessive freight rates, which result simply in the smothering and curtailment of all production. A policy of economy in administration, and a reduction of rates to the 1917 basis, will be the surest way of quickly converting the National Railways' deficit into a surplus. The situation now is that Western Canada, and particularly agricultural Western Canada, is being bled to provide an undue share of the earnings of the National Railways. Back in 1914, prior to the consolidation of Eastern and Western lines, the figures of earnings on the Canadian Northern Railway show that while the system as a whole was not earning any surplus, the lines west of Port Arthur had made net earnings sufficient to meet all fixed charges and provide a surplus. In the five years previous to June 30th, 1914, the C.N.R. lines west of Port Arthur, after meeting all expenses and providing for fixed charges amounting to about Twenty-three Million Dollars, had a surplus left of \$6,676,000.00. During October and November, 1921, the months when the grain movement is heavy, the Canadian National lines, for the first time, showed earnings sufficient to meet their working expenses and leave a surplus. It cannot fairly be argued by anyone that agriculture in Western Canada should be taxed in this way to meet an altogether undue proportion of the deficit of these railways.

:o:

WESTERN GRAIN PRODUCTION

The grain crop of Western Canada increased in 1921 to 750,215,300 bushels, as compared with 605,058,200 bushels in 1920, and 450,301,400 in 1919. The value of the total crop, however, was very much lower than in either of the previous two years. In 1919 the value of the crop was \$550,348,000; in 1920 it was \$558,355,800, and in 1921 it was \$485,150,000. The Western wheat crop totalled 165,544,300 bushels in 1919; 234,138,300 bushels in 1920 and 308,925,000 bushels in 1921.

Gross Earnings per Car of 50 Cars.

To Fort William Miles	Rate	Earnings Per Car	Earnings Per Train 50 Cars	Oper. Exps. at \$3.58 per train mile	Net Operat- ing Profit per train
Calgary	1243	36	\$288.00	\$14,400.00	\$4,449.94
Medicine Hat	1076	33½	268.00	13,400.00	3,852.08
Moose Jaw	818	29	232.00	11,600.00	2,928.44
Brandon	553	21	168.00	8,400.00	1,979.74
Willkie	1000	36	288.00	14,400.00	3,580.00
Yorkton	699	27	216.00	10,800.00	2,502.42

The Significance of Democratic Group Organization

BY H. W. WOOD.

PART TWO

The Development of the Past.

Before we can get a clear understanding of how the law of competition is acting, and will act in forcing the development of social groups, it will be necessary to review, in greater detail, what has been done in the past. We can not definitely trace the progress of man back to the actual beginning. We can trace it back a little way by the light of history. We can dimly trace a little further by the twilight of legend and tradition. But there is no doubt that infinitely the greater lapse of time from the actual beginning, from the very first step of progress that was made by primitive savages, lies beyond the first glimmering light of tradition, forever hidden in the utter darkness of the light of savagery.

But, however remote the time may be, there was a beginning, a first step, and while we can by no means fix the time, we may imagine what the first actual step of social progress was. Somewhere, at some time, a primitive savage conceived the idea of trading some article he possessed beyond his immediate needs, for something he wanted that another savage had. Anyhow, this first trade was made, and my imagination can conceive of no more appropriate event to fix as the first step of social progress, and the first discovery of the great central institution of present day civilization, namely, trade and commerce. From this first beginning, up to the present phase in the development of civilization has been a long and cruel way, and the end is not yet.

All of the past efforts of man have been devoted primarily to the development of social institutions, and we now have sufficient of these institutions to serve what would seem to be all of the legitimate wants of all the people in the world, if they were used for that purpose in accordance with the true laws of life. But they have never been so used. The work that is before us in the future is to learn to use these institutions in accordance with true social laws. This involves the shifting of our social system from a competitive to a co-operative basis.

Primitive Man Under Law of Animalism

When man first began to develop the rude elements of social institutions he began to compete for the benefits to be derived from them. In his primitive condition he was very close to the lower animal. He knew nothing about a social system or social laws. The only law he had ever seen exemplified was the law of animalism, which is the law of competition. Under the guidance of this law the strong animal competed against and destroyed the weak in order to propagate his own superior strength. Science tells us that this is the true primary

The series of articles by President Wood on the efficient citizenship group, of which the second part appears this week, will be completed in two or three further installments. After the conclusion of the series answers to questions bearing upon the subject matter of the articles will be published in "The U.F.A." Readers are invited to submit such questions at any time.

animal law, but only the fool will tell us that it is the true ultimate social law. But it was the only law of life that our primitive forefathers knew anything about, and inevitably and unavoidably they began to act under its guidance.

As they began to compete for the benefits to be derived from the first rudiments of social institutions, the results of the operation of that law inevitably followed. The strong individual succeeded and the weak failed. As the weak failed they were forced to take refuge under the operation of another law.

Beginning of Co-Operation

There is only one other law of life besides competition, which is co-operation. The weak individuals began to co-operate in the formation of group units, thereby developing strength to withstand the competition of the strong individuals. This higher unit of strength developed by co-operation, but used competitively, reacted and forced the development of still greater co-operative units. From this beginning the laws of competition and co-operation continued to act and react on each other, ever forcing the formation of still greater co-operative units until we find the present condition of development. These units were raised from the primitive family to the patriarchal family, then to the clan, then to the tribe, and finally to the nation which is the highest distinct unit of strength that has ever been organized.

All this progress being based primarily on the law of competition, these units ever continued to compete against each other. The destructiveness of competition increased as the strength of the unit increased, and the results of competition always followed. Nation competed against nation, the strong succeeded and the weak failed.

Nations Co-operating

Weak nations finally began to form co-operative units of nations to protect themselves from the deadly competition of strong individual nations. These units of nations reacted and forced the formation of still greater co-operative units. This process continued until 1914, when Germany and her allies represented the greatest co-operative national unit of strength that the world had ever seen. This strength was all built by co-operation, but built for competitive purposes. Germany threw this strength competitively against certain other nations, and

would have destroyed them if her opponents had not succeeded in building a greater co-operative unit of strength than Germany had built. This they finally succeeded in doing, and this greater strength reacted in the overthrow of the German strength. Thus, competition, begun by individual savages, had driven co-operation up through the various increasing units until practically all of the nations in the world were embraced in two great co-operative units. Speaking from a national and military standpoint, competition can drive co-operation but one degree higher, when all of the nations will be embraced in one co-operative unit, and military competition will have been destroyed.

The Cause of War in Commerce

War is not an end within itself. Germany did not wage war primarily for military supremacy. Her real object was commercial supremacy. Military supremacy was only a means to that end.

True, the brute call to man and to nations has often been strong enough to cause them to fight for glory and power. But through the ages greed like a great octopus has been sending its tentacles out through the fabric of the social system, sapping the strength and the life blood of the people through the pores of trade and commerce, till it has acquired the power and arrogated the authority of a god, and is enthroned as Mammon, directing the competitive activities of the nations and the peoples of the earth. Mammon, by holding dominion over commerce, holds it also over war. Mammon is the god of competition, the great enemy of mankind, the contending power against Nature and Nature's God. Under his edicts nations have broken themselves against each other, and the blood of untold millions has been poured out. Injustice is his pleasure and war is his delight. Unless his reign over the realm of trade and commerce can be broken, he will continue to lead the forces of military conflict until the war drums beat the funeral dirge of civilization.

Commerce is not the cause of war, but the wrong use of it is. Commerce, systematically used in accordance with the true social laws of life, would be the greatest binding tie in the social system. It would draw the nations of the earth together into one great, indissoluble union. It would destroy war and establish peace. It would destroy competition and establish co-operation. It would destroy Mammonism and establish the supremacy of Nature's true God. The wrong use of commerce must cease, and the right use of it be established before war can cease, and the nations come together on a co-operative basis, establish peace, and live in harmony with each other.

In the Commercial Field

The laws of competition and co-operation have been working themselves out

(Continued on page 16)

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

METHOD OF HANDLING RESOLUTIONS AT CONVENTION

Following the Annual Convention, the Central Board considered the method of handling resolutions at the Annual Convention and reaffirmed the following recommendations made by the Board of Directors of the previous year:

1. That all resolutions from Locals be sent as early in the year as possible to the Secretary of the respective Constituency Associations for presentation at the respective Constituency Conventions.

2. That a letter be sent out from Central Office on or about October 1st informing Locals that in accordance with the Constitution, resolutions received after December 1st, except such as are received from District Conventions or presented by the Central Board, will not be considered by the Convention until all resolutions forwarded before December 1st have been disposed of.

Proposed Committee of Six

The Board made the following additional recommendations:

1st. That the size of the Resolutions Committee be reduced to six members to be appointed by the Central Board, and that from this Committee a Redrafting sub-Committee of two be appointed.

2nd. That an Order of Business Committee of five be appointed by the Board.

That these three Committees be appointed by the Central Board subject to confirmation by the Convention at its opening session.

It is recommended that the Resolutions Committee meet in advance, immediately after the first of December, and consolidate resolutions received on the principal subjects to be dealt with at the Convention, and that these be circulated as leading resolutions amongst the local unions with the object of preventing the repetition of resolutions at the Convention.

It is recommended that a time limit be set for the various discussions by the Order of Business Committee.

It is suggested that no resolution be accepted from the floor of the Convention except such as arise from the business under discussion. All others should go first to the Resolutions Committee.

It is recommended that fewer notices to delegates be read from the platform, but that an Official Notice Board be established on which such notices may be announced.

It is recommended that the Chairman of the Convention take more responsibility, and that the practice of referring minor decisions to the Convention be abandoned.

Rules of Order

Brief rules of order should be printed prominently on the Convention Program, and the following are suggested as samples:

Be brief. Speak to the point. Don't rise and repeat what has already been said.

Don't move to table a resolution if you wish to kill the resolution. Tabling

leaves the resolution open for further discussion later, if so desired.

To close discussion, move the previous question.

Don't move as an amendment a direct negative, but vote the original down.

Don't move as an amendment what is a substitute motion.

Action by Convention

The following resolution dealing with the same subject was passed by the delegates assembled in the Annual Convention:

"Whereas the number of resolutions received for the Annual Convention is continually increasing, and

"Whereas there is not sufficient time to consider them all and much discontent is caused thereby,

"Therefore be it resolved that in future all resolutions that are to be considered by the Annual Convention shall first be passed by either the Federal District Association, the Provincial Constituency Association, Local Association, or by the Board of Directors of the U. F. A., having due regard to Section 9, Clauses 3 and 6 of the Constitution."

basis to experienced farmers from Southern Alberta, who have the equipment to put in a crop, and would like to do so.

If any of our members are in this position, and would notify Central Office, giving full particulars, we should be glad to list same for the information of farmers in the drought area, who are looking for a chance to move north. Central Office will be pleased to act as a medium of exchange for information between those of our members who have lands to rent, and those who wish to take up same.

:o:

KEEPING LOCALS ALIVE.

Most of the Locals in the drought area seem to be meeting their difficulties with splendid courage and determination not to let their organization lapse despite the very trying circumstances. The following is a sample of the type of letter we are getting from some of the Locals near Medicine Hat:

"At a meeting of the above Local today, the following resolution was passed:

"That we add members to our 1922 roll on the initial payment of twenty-five cents, and twenty-five cents per month until head office dues are paid."

"We feel in doing this that we shall be more likely to hold our members, and keep the Local together, than if we ask for the full \$3.00 right away.

"As we only hold meetings once a month, it will be some time before you will be receiving dues, but it will be our earnest endeavor to keep this Local on the map, and let's hope that we shall wind up 1922 at full strength and in good standing."

I would like to urge any Locals considering disbanding on account of hard times, to meet their financial problems in some such way. The main thing is to keep the Local alive.

:o:

U. F. A. CALENDARS.

The balance of our U. F. A. calendars on hand at Central Office will be sold at the reduced price of fifteen cents each, lots of ten or more, ten cents each. The memoranda feature of these calendars, forming a convenient record of past and future transactions, engagements, meetings, work done, etc., will make them useful and valuable in any farm home.

Having the objects of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. printed in serial form on the sheets, they are also a good advertisement for the organization. Every member should have one.

Order now for your members. By recording the dates of your meetings the calendar forms a constant and reliable reminder which will improve the attendance.

FROM DROUGHT AREA.

It has been suggested to the U. F. A. Central Office that some of our members in the northern part of the province have unoccupied, but cultivated lands, and could supply seed, and might be willing to rent this land on a crop share

In the Legislative Assembly

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton.

After a debate lasting all Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2nd, the Legislature passed, by a vote of 42 to 11, an amendment to the Moore-Love resolution regarding adverse votes on Government measures, which provides that the Government of the day need not be bound to accept defeat of any Government measure or resolution as occasion for resignation save when followed by a vote of want of confidence. Two Liberals, Mrs. McClung and S. G. Tobin, of Leduc, as well as the Labor and Independent members, voted with the members on the Government side. Premier Greenfield, Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Hoadley did not vote. The original motion submitted by Alex. Moore, of Cochrane, and J. R. Love, of Wainwright, was as follows: "Whereas under the generally accepted interpretation of the working of the British Parliamentary system, it is assumed that the defeat of a bill or measure presented to the Legislative Assembly by a Minister of the Crown officially on behalf of the Government is in itself a defeat of the Government; and

"Whereas the members of this Legislative Assembly feel that the time has come when members ought to be free to vote either for or against any bill or measure before the House without thereby expressing lack of confidence in the Government;

"Therefore be it resolved that this House express its desire that the Premier ought not to consider the defeat of any Government measure or motion a sufficient reason for tendering the resignation of his Government, unless such defeat be followed by a vote of non-confidence in the Government."

The Amended Resolution

The amended resolution, submitted by N. S. Smith of Olds, and G. A. Forster, Hand Hills, and passed by the House, was as follows:—

"Whereas it is the opinion of this House that freedom of speech and action on the part of the individual members should be encouraged;

"And whereas the British Parliamentary convention that a ministry should resign when it loses the confidence of the House may, unless construed in the most liberal manner, militate against such freedom of speech and action;

"Therefore be it resolved that this House express its desire that the Government should not, in cases within the discretion of the Government, be bound to accept the defeat of any Government bill or measure as an occasion for resignation unless followed by a vote of non-confidence."

Early in the discussion Premier Greenfield made the following statement, in reply to a question:

"I think it would be very unwise for me, on behalf of the Government, to commit myself at this time by any statement as to what I would do or would not do under any special circumstances if this resolution is passed.

"My understanding of the unwritten rule of British parliamentary procedure

is that the ministry shall resign if it loses the confidence of the House.

"I certainly have no hesitation in saying that this Government will not endeavor to carry on if it feels it has lost that confidence.

"But as to what votes may or may not oblige the Government to resign, I would not attempt to say.

"The Government might, at some time in the future, feel itself so committed to some question of policy that the defeat of the measure would of necessity require the Government's resignation.

"I am of the opinion that signs will not be lacking when the Government loses the confidence of the House.

"I do not think I can conscientiously say anything more than that I will, to the best of my ability, live up to the highest traditions of British Parliamentary procedure."

After the vote had been taken Mr. Brownlee stated that the effect of the resolution was to confirm existing British practice, and Mr. Hoadley said that he had not voted because the motion as adopted referred to the Government—if he had been a private member he would have voted for it.

Natural Resources

Premier Greenfield has received, together with the Premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a definite offer from Premier Mackenzie King, of the Dominion Government with respect to the transference of the natural resources from control of the Dominion Government to the three Provincial Governments mentioned.

Premier Greenfield informed the Legislature that this offer had been received and was now being considered by the Provincial Government. In brief, the offer of Premier King is that the Governments of the three prairie Provinces relinquish the subsidies now being received in lieu of the lands of the Provinces in control of the Dominion, and in return receive these lands and natural resources. In this way, all transactions of the past would be ignored. Premier King states, however, that should the Provinces wish an accounting of past transactions, he would not object to such an accounting by an independent tribunal. Premier Greenfield asked the Assembly to give the Government a free hand in negotiations.

Provincial Deficit

Public accounts for the past year tabled by Premier Greenfield in the Assembly, show a deficit on operation of \$2,118,209.66, the total expenditure from general revenue account having been \$10,605,155.91, while the total revenue received was \$8,486,946.25. There is \$5,400,000 in outstanding accounts still to be collected from various sources.

A private bill introduced by Mr. Claypool of Didsbury, to give authority to Richard Vandersluys to practice dentistry, was voted out by the Assembly.

The Lethbridge charter amendments ask for provision for appointment of three advisory commissioners to assist the three elected city commissioners who govern the city. An income tax is also

asked for, but this will likely stand over with similar requests from Calgary and Edmonton, for general consideration with the Government's consideration, during the coming year, of a Provincial income tax.

The Seed Grain Act provides for advances of seed grain to farmers in the south, with provision for security by promissory note, land mortgage or chattel mortgage. Advances under this Act are not to total more than \$100 for any quarter section. The Relief Act provides for advances for relief purposes, security for which may be taken by chattel or land mortgage.

Measures Passed

Acts passed through committee for third reading, or finally passed, include the Minimum Wage Act for Women, introduced by Mrs. Parlby, the Drainage and Irrigation Districts Act amendments, the amendments to the Brand Act, the Act to Provide for Adjustment of Inequalities in Assessment, which provides for adjustment of inequalities by the equalization assessment board, which operated under the Supplementary Revenue Act.

In committee of the whole, changes were made in an Act to Regulate Produce Commission Merchants, to provide that retail merchants handling farm produce as part of their business would not come under the scope of the act. The bond minimum under the act for commission merchants was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000. Commission men handling milk are included.

The Act to Amend the Legal Professions Act, introduced by Attorney-General Brownlee at the request of the benchers of the Law Society, was dropped at Mr. Brownlee's suggestion. The bill sought to establish certain members of the legal profession as ex-officio members of the Benchers of the Law Society and some objection had been taken to it.

On Feb. 28th the Assembly passed a resolution of congratulation to Princess Mary on the occasion of her marriage to Viscount Lascelles. The resolution was moved by Premier Greenfield and seconded by J. R. Boyle.

During sessions of the Municipal Law Committee the past week, it was intimated by Attorney-General Brownlee and Mr. Reid, that the Government proposed considering the framing of a model charter for the cities of the Province.

Cost of Demonstration Farms

Demonstration farms established by the Alberta Government have cost a grand total of \$1,175,742.33 for capital and maintenance since the policy was entered into, according to a statement made by Mr. Hoadley in the Legislature in answer to a question by N. S. Smith, member for Olds. This is made up as follows:

	Operation.	Capital.
Athabasca	\$29,589.62	\$20,118.73
Claresholm	79,011.26	52,694.72
Gleichen	8,580.66	35,493.07

(Continued on page 18)

Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

PART TWO

"The old doctrine that financial crises are like the weather, due to causes over which no man has any control, is beginning to lose its hold on a generation which has seen many of the teachings of political economy profoundly modified, if not entirely discredited, by five years of war," declares "The New Statesman," of London, England, of which Mr. Sidney Webb is one of the editors. Mr. Webb is an economist who has inspired much of the program of social legislation carried out by successive British Governments.

Quoting a statement by Dr. Walter Leaf, president of the Institute of Bankers, that "the banker is the universal arbiter of the world's economy," The New Statesman says in the same issue: "The people of this generation are asking whether the present slump and its accompanying unemployment are not due, in part at any rate, to a deliberate policy of deflation pursued by this arbiter. Trade and production are at a standstill and the bankers themselves say they are the arbiters of the world's economy. Could any more damning indictment be framed against them? That certain countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom, are pursuing a policy of progressive deflation is not denied, and while all admit the danger of too rapid deflation, certain economists of international reputation (of whom the most lucid and most weighty is Professor Cassel) have expressed the view that any attempt at deflation would be disastrous owing to the paralysing effect of such a policy on production and unemployment.

Cassel Predicts Depression

Professor Cassel last year criticised the policy advocated by certain financial men for the restoration of the pre-war gold standard by the process of deflation. He declared in a memorandum on "The World's Monetary Problems" submitted to the Brussels Financial Conference in 1920, that "it hardly seems advisable to enter upon any deflation scheme which would involve a reduction of the general level of money wages"; and he issued a warning in particular against deflation in the United States—a warning which The New Statesman considers to have been fully justified by subsequent events. The opinion that general deflation has been an evil many Canadian farmers may be inclined to share. With Professor Cassel, however, Sir Felix Schuster, speaking for the bankers of the United Kingdom, disagreed, and the bankers of the United States have carried into effect in North America the policy which Schuster successfully advocated in Britain. Professor Cassel now attributes "the present serious depression and the unparalleled degree of unemployment" in part to this policy.

In this issue the doctrine that periodic financial crises are inevitable is challenged by a well-known authority. Reference is made to the warning issued by Professor Cassel in 1920, that the policy of progressive deflation, if adopted by financial institutions, would bring about a serious business crisis. A manufacturer and a representative American newspaper comment on the existing anomalous economic condition, in which, in the midst of a starving world, agricultural production is discouraged by unprofitable prices. In later issues of "The U.F.A." the remedy proposed by a group of British economists will be outlined, and the views of Hugh P. Vowles, M.I.Mech.E., general manager of a large industrial concern, who has been associated with H. G. Wells and Professor Sir E. Ray Lankester, one of the most eminent of living scientists, in sociological work, will be quoted.

Increased Debt, Lowered Income

Calling attention to the fact that interest in this question is shown by, and criticism of the policy of the bankers comes from, those who cannot be regarded as in any sense ignorant or untrained or inexperienced critics, The New Statesman asks: "Have the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries (an organization of British manufacturers) or the Trade Union Congress been consulted as to the view they take of this policy? Is the Treasury unconcerned at the prospect of having the real value of the national debt increased by twenty or thirty per cent, while the national income is reduced, according to Mr. Edgar Cramond's recent estimate, from £4,200,000,000 (\$21,000,000,000) in 1920 to £2,800,000,000 (\$14,000,000,000) in 1921, and the amount taken in taxation is increased to about one-third of the national income?"

Not Criticism of Extremists

"A fuller realization of the need for a creative and constructive policy in international finance is beginning to spread itself not only among merchants and manufacturers, who find themselves faced with conditions approaching bankruptcy," says this paper, "but even among some of the more intelligent of the two million unemployed, whom the slump in trade and the restriction of credit have deprived of their means of livelihood. The policy of restoring the pre-war gold standard may have all the attractions which Sir Felix Schuster seems to take for granted, but the public will want to know, first, exactly what those attractions are; and secondly, the cost in human sacrifice, social unrest and industrial paralysis at which those attractions must be purchased. In a word, is a gradual return to the pre-war gold standard the way to promote increased production and to re-establish confidence and stability or the reverse? In view of the widespread interest taken in Sir Felix Schuster's pronouncement, and the grave outlook for the future, we heartily

endorse the demand of the Federation of British Industries that the whole problem of deflation should again be thoroughly explored, and that a committee of inquiry should be appointed."

"Agricultural Production Reduced, in Midst of Starving World"

"The present state of affairs—agriculturists and cotton growers reducing their cultivated areas in the midst of a starving and half-naked world—is so utterly imbecile from a world-citizen standpoint that something will have to be done," writes C. H. Wynne, a British manufacturer, in the Trade Supplement of the London Times. "What that something shall be will depend on how far the organizers of industry realize and act up to their great responsibilities."

Another manufacturer declares that wage reductions are futile as a means of increasing the demand for goods produced, as even if wages were reduced 82 per cent many articles produced in Germany could be sold on the British market at a lower price than similar articles produced in Britain. The reason for this, he explains, is the international exchange situation. Various commercial authorities in the London Times call attention to the circumstance that the policy of deflation in Britain has increased the competition of German goods with British goods, at prices lower than the actual British cost of production, even though all British labor were given free—in other words British wages could be reduced to nothing and still British manufacturers could not compete.

"Instead of cudgelling our brains as to how best to get back to a complete and effective gold standard," says a manufacturer, in the Trade Supplement, "we should be applying our minds to finding some other basis for the regulation of currency. The ideal currency is undoubtedly paper, but this issue must be carefully controlled." What is required, he declares, is an elastic currency, expanding and contracting as production expands and contracts.

Rehabilitation of Purchasing Power

That greater production can be no remedy for trade depression unless the purchasing power of the consumer in the world market can be substantially increased, is the opinion expressed by the Rochester Herald, New York, in a recent editorial.

"It is frequently stated," says this newspaper, "that the rehabilitation of purchasing power is the thing most essential for the full recovery of business, and that this can be brought about only by the speeding up of production the world over. This seems to be almost axiomatic. Yet the solution is not so simple as it may at first appear. A question has been raised, for example, as to the feasibility of more intensive production when there are already great stocks of goods that can find no market for the

(Continued on page 19)

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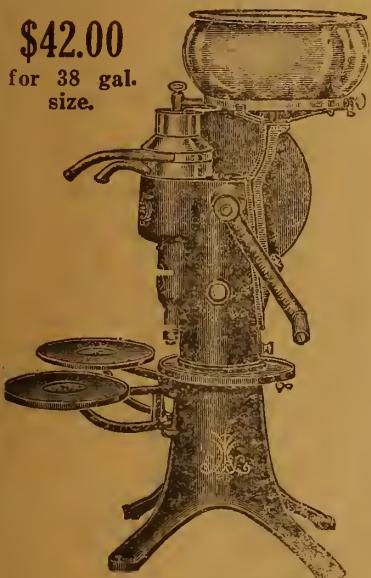
\$173.65 For a 20-run
Single Disc Drill



	Calgary or Edmonton
H77—20 Run Shoe Drill; weight 1358 lbs.	\$161.65
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125—14 gal. capacity Separator, no stand, for herds of from 1 to 3 cows; wt. 99 lbs. \$26.25
127—25 gal. capacity Separator with stand, for herds of from 1 to 6 cows; wt. 197 lbs. 36.90
128—38 gal. capacity Separator with stand, for herds of from 6 to 12 cows; wt. 200 lbs. 42.00
129—60 gal. capacity Separator with stand, for herds of from 20 cows up; wt. 270 lbs. 47.50
130—80 gal. capacity Separator with stand, for herds of from 20 cows up; wt. 270 lbs. 52.50

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Grind with Emery Plates. An extremely high class machine at a very low price.

F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton
25—8-inch; wt. 360 lbs.... \$39.00
26—10-inch; wt. 492 lbs.... 65.00
27—12-inch; wt. 638 lbs.... 130.00

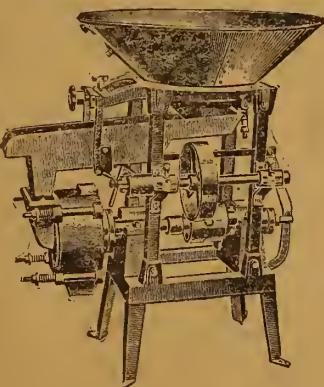
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The U. F. W. A. and Juniors

This page is devoted to the interests of the United Farm Women of Alberta and the Junior Branch of the U.F.A. In this issue Miss J. B. Kidd, Secretary of the U.F.W.A., continues the discussion of resolutions passed at the recent Annual Convention, and Miss Eva M. Peel, Junior Secretary, outlines a suggested program for Juniors.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

(By J. B. Kidd)

In the last issue of the "U. F. A." we discussed the progress made from year to year by our annual conventions along the lines of Prohibition and Education. In this issue we review our efforts in regard to Women's Property Laws, Public Health, and other lines of work of a more general nature.

Women's Property Laws.

Women's property laws have naturally claimed the attention of our farm women. The 1919 Convention endorsed the principle of mothers' pensions and asked for homesteading privileges for women; the 1920 Convention advocated equal parental guardianship, equal inheritance in the property of a son or daughter, and equal divorce laws. The first two petitions have since been made effective by legislation. In January, 1921, there was no discussion of property laws. No doubt the reason was that matters of more immediate importance claimed the attention of the delegates. But in 1922 the Convention expressed their approval of the principle of "Community of Interests."

Our sister organizations view with surprise our continued attention to rural education. Enthusiasm for other lines of work may wax and wane, but year by year we give a large part of our time and attention to this matter of education.

In 1919 a request was made that there be held a conference of the leading educators of the Province interested in rural education, including the most successful rural school teachers, school inspectors, representatives of the agricultural, technical and normal schools, and representatives of the various rural people's organizations. The purpose of this conference, as indicated by the resolution, was to consider the whole question of rural education with the view to establishing a system of the greatest possible efficiency. It is interesting to note that the aim of the foregoing resolution was accomplished early in 1921. The representative of our organization gave a complete report of the work of this conference, which has held a number of sessions during the year. Another policy which was repeatedly urged was the supervision of all play periods at school by the teacher. This supervision is now provided for by the School Ordinance.

Each convention registers a strong plea for more thorough inspection in rural schools.

Public Health.

The policy of the organization during the past four years in regard to public health may be summarized by the following resolutions endorsed from year to year:

In 1920, "That registered nurses be permitted to qualify as midwives and that the Government undertake to supply both medical practitioners and service nurses, prepared to act as midwives wherever needed."

In 1920 it was urged (1) "That inspection of school children be made compulsory; (2) that a certificate of health accompany all marriage licenses; (3) that licenses be issued to chiropractors if properly qualified." The 1921 Convention passed the following: "That this Convention urges the Nurses' Association and the Red Cross Society to take up without delay, the question of training nurse aides for service in the country districts." This year the Convention expressed itself on the qualifications of chiropractors, segregation of feeble minded adults, and on medical fees in maternity cases.

In 1919 the United Farm Women expressed their desire for the social progress of their country, in the following terms:

"Whereas, because our population is composed of people of many nationalities it behoves us to make a greater effort to nationalize the coming generation that we may have a love for Canada which will place her among the great nations of the earth, to this end we would suggest that the Department of Education be asked to place in the curriculum a course of studies which will develop a national spirit."

International Harmony

In 1922 they recorded their belief in the principle of the brotherhood of mankind and the development of international harmony in the following:

"That the U. F. A. take up the matter of education along peace lines, and that for this purpose we endeavor to have the text books used in secondary and elementary schools re-arranged to include more fully the social, political, and economic history of nations from prehistoric times to the present, and that less stress be laid on wars between races and nations, and particularly to eliminate unnecessarily offensive accounts of the relations of modern nations in the history text books, which, unconsciously perhaps, instil a feeling of antipathy in the minds of pupils which would not be done by an unbiased account of the event."

If all organizations would adopt the same "begin at home" theory there would be no need for Disarmament Conferences.

No doubt mistakes have often been made in these annual reunions of ours, but on the whole, business transacted at the Annual Conventions indicates the progress our women have made by reason of their education in the regular local meetings.

:o:

A PROGRAM FOR THE JUNIORS

(By Miss Eva M. Peel)

The encouraging reports received from week to week from our Junior clubs are proving to us more and more the value our young people are gaining from their connection with the great farmers' movement. Especially during 1922 have we noticed a keener interest and new enthusiasm. Many of our secretaries have

written us recently, assuring us that this year they are determined to make a marked progress. We are proud indeed of the progress our young people are making, and promise we will stand firmly behind them in their efforts to reach a still higher plane.

Following is a suggestive program for the remaining part of the year:

APRIL—A debate: Resolved that the bachelor farmer has a better time than the married farmer.

MAY—A Geography and Spelling match. JUNE—Outdoor games, viz: baseball, football, tennis.

JULY—Joint picnic with the senior clubs.

AUGUST—A social evening, with parcel post.

SEPTEMBER—Debate: Resolved that a clean, cranky wife is better than a good-natured untidy wife.

OCTOBER—Paper chase.

NOVEMBER—Skating party.

DECEMBER—Sleighing party.

"Wherever there is union,
There's strength" the wise men say;
So let's all pull together
For the Junior U. F. A.

PRODUCERS WIN LAURELS AT DAIRY CONVENTION.

By Jean Grant

Advance notices of the Dairy Convention of 1922, in Edmonton, all featured it as a "Producer's Convention", and it certainly lived up to this forecast. Not only in the meetings of this section did the producers discuss and pronounce on dairy matters from their viewpoint, but they were able to carry weight in the joint meeting at which they sat side by side with the manufacturers in the Dairymen's Convention, and were able to express their views so forcibly that all resolutions which they felt were detrimental to their interests were either re-drafted or tabled. It was in referring to the high order of the speeches and the fair presentation of their views, that D'Arcy Scott, secretary of the National Dairy Association, said that he had never at any convention this year heard the producers speak for themselves with such force and clarity, and Mr. Scott is a critic of no mean order.

Need Association for Every District

Representatives from all the districts where there are milk and cream producers' organizations gave an outline of their work from its initiation, at the section meeting at which only producers were present. Other delegates present from unorganized districts told of the conditions in their neighborhood and expressed a wish to organize on similar lines to those already in operation. N. S. Clarke, of Didsbury, in summing up the situation in Alberta, said that the producers were in exactly the same position as they were two years ago. Although the organized districts had made considerable progress, little could be accomplished until all the districts had associations. It was with this fact in view that the resolution committee brought forward a recommendation that the producers organize into a provincial association for the purpose of co-operating with the manufacturers and for the development of the dairy industry and the protection of our markets. When this resolution reached the joint meeting,

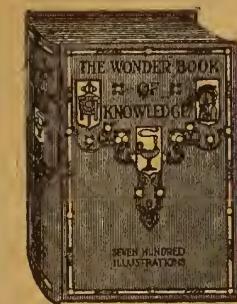


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BARLEY: Canadian Thorpe 2-row, at \$1.00. Barke's Wonderful 6-row yielder, \$1.00. O.A.C. 21, at 75c.

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it was passed with unanimity by all present, the fear that the producers had intended starting an association outside the pale of the Dairymen's Association having been relieved by the clause in

(Continued on page 14)

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EDMONTON

BOOK REVIEW

THE CHALLENGE OF AGRICULTURE.
The Story of the U.F.O. By Melville H. Staples, Educational Secretary of the U.F.O. (Geo. N. Morang, Toronto, Publishers. Price \$1.25. Also obtainable from Central Office, U.F.A.)

Mr. Staples in a foreword describes the book as "an attempt to trace the origin and development of the United Farmers of Ontario". Material for several chapters was provided by persons who have been active in the various sections of the farmers' movement in Ontario, including W. L. Smith, Hon. E. C. Drury, W. C. Good, Col. J. Z. Fraser, Mrs. G. A. Brodie and J. J. Morrison.

The first chapter is a resume of the history of farm organizations in Ontario, since the first Agricultural Societies were formed a century and a half ago, setting forth the reasons for their existence, the form of their organization, and endeavoring to find the causes of their decay.

Succeeding chapters are devoted to the U. F. O., the U. F. W. O. and Young People's section, the United Farmers Co-operative Company, and the Farmers' Sun. The story is told of their beginnings, methods of organization, their successes and the difficulties that have been overcome, as well as those that are still being contended with.

Although the farmers always were in politics, as individuals and as a "donkey engine to elevate others", circumstances arose which forced them to take political action collectively. These circumstances are related, as well as the method of taking political action, the story of the various campaigns, and the selection of the cabinet after the farmers had captured the Provincial Government.

In the final chapter a survey is made of the present position of the organization, and an effort made to foreshadow the course it must take to avoid the disasters that have overtaken its predecessors. "The U. F. O. is out to demand and win respect for agriculture", and its ultimate objective is the attainment of justice. It is pointed out that progress must necessarily be slow, and that patience and steady interest must be maintained in all sections of the organization. "The spectacular successes so far gained in politics and business" are termed "mere shadows; the substance is the change in the farm-home, the farmer and his family."

The book is ably written, and is of deep interest to those concerned in the success of the farmers' movement in any part of the Dominion.

A. M. T.

:o: DIRECTORS' BULLETINS

Copies of Directors' Bulletins issued during the past year may be obtained by Local secretaries from Central Office at cost. In almost every case the price of these is 10 cents, but No. 20, which contains 15 printed pages, is 15 cents. A list of the contents of Bulletins may be obtained by secretaries on application. Members who wish to obtain them are requested to apply through their Local secretaries, and not direct to Central Office.

How the Seniors May Help the Juniors

By Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser (Convenor Young People's Work)

The Annual Convention is over, the Legislature is in full swing, and the House of Commons has opened, so now we expect the various Locals to give some time, and a good deal of thought, to our Juniors. The mistaken idea prevails in some U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals, that unless there are from ten to twenty who will join, it is useless to organize a Junior branch. If you have even five young people, it is worth while to make a start. In most instances, the Juniors are anxious to organize, but there are very few seniors willing to act as Supervisors. If we sit down and study the matter, we will see that there is no work we can undertake that is more important, or that will give us greater returns for the effort made, than the time spent with the Juniors. In this article, I would like to bring before the men and the women the need of your offering your services as Supervisor of your Junior Local. Nearly always when I ask a district to organize a Junior club,

the question is asked: "But who will lead them?"—and there is no better answer than that made by the Prophet to Ahab—and that story is very applicable to the present case—you will find the answer is "Thou". Therefore, let each individual, when asked to undertake this work, look over his stock-in-trade, and if he or she can by study and sacrifice do the work, let him remember the answer "Thou" and do his best.

It seems such a pity that our young people should be without an organization simply because we, in the senior Locals, will not lend our little assistance, and there is no place where the Juniors will develop as well as they will in their own organization.

The Supervisor should try to attend every meeting, and if she cannot, she should be sure to send a substitute. Her work is to guide the Juniors in their work,—not to do the work herself, and the Junior Secretary in the Central Office, or your Director, will always be willing to lend you assistance.

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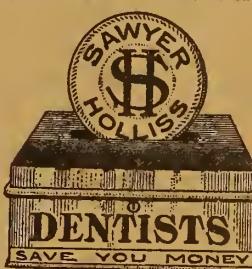
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— Agriculture in Alberta in 1921

By the Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton

Steady growth of diversified farming in Alberta is forecasted in the report of the Department of Agriculture submitted by the Minister, Hon. George Hoadley, in the Legislature. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister, lays especial emphasis on the growth of mixed farming. He states that the Department has rendered valuable assistance in the marketing of butter, eggs, poultry and potatoes, and that in consequence of these services standards of quality have been raised, and an increased share of the ultimate value of products has been obtained by the producer.

Value of Alberta Crops

In the report of crop statistics submitted by F. G. Forster, crop statistician, the value of the crops of the past year on the basis of the prices of the fall of 1921, is placed at \$125,000,000. A total of 4,649,000 acres seeded to wheat yielded 53,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,139,000 acres yielded 64,000,000 bushels; barley, 523,000 acres yielded 11,650,000 bushels; rye, 138,000 acres yielded 2,000,000 bushels; hay and clover, 454,000 acres yielded 454,000 tons; flax seed, 28,000 acres yielded 171,000 bushels; peas, 2,350 acres yielded 55,600 bushels; mixed grains, 9,800 acres yielded 223,000 bushels; potatoes, 51,300 acres yielded 8,100,000 bushels; turnips and roots, 8,200 acres yielded 1,259,000 bushels; alfalfa, 30,000 acres yielded 52,500 tons; fodder corn, 6,900 acres yielded 70,000 tons; grain hay (green oats, etc.) totalled 1,133,000 tons.

The difficulty of enforcing the Weed Act, when farmers have been financially unable to spend much on destruction of weeds, is referred to by J. D. Smith, superintendent of the seed and weed branch, who states that "one of the alarming features of the difficulty is the

utter indifference of municipalities in regard to their responsibilities in the matter."

Seed Grain Demand Lower

Demand for seed grain during the year was much less than formerly. The total distribution amounting to 36,606 bushels wheat, 44,695 bushels oats, 436 bushels barley, 20,050 bushels fall rye, distributed among 1,300 farmers, the total value being \$105,005.78, an average of about \$81 per applicant. Total collections on seed grain accounts were small, owing to financial conditions, the total being \$37,000, leaving a balance outstanding of \$1,269,890.37.

The unsatisfactory condition of the livestock industry is referred to in the report of the Livestock Commissioner, S. G. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle states that there is a strong demand for good dairy cattle, but states that, while development of the dairy industry is a desirable thing, raising of beef cattle by the farmers should not be neglected, since mixed farming is replacing ranching, and therefore the farmers will be depended upon for beef cattle. Referring to the sheep industry, he says that it has reached the stage where it is no longer profitable to large sheep owners, and the salvation of the industry is small flocks in the hands of the farmers over the province.

Dr. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian, states that "gastro enteritis" is still causing considerable loss among stock, but that the loss from blackleg is decreasing. The existence of typhoid influenza among horses has caused considerable anxiety. Outbreaks for the most part occurred in the Edson, Fort McMurray and Cold Lake districts. Dr. Talbot is still carrying on, with considerable success, his important experiments in control of contagious abortion.

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Mailing the First Issue of 'The U.F.A.'



Staff of the Central Office Preparing Bundles of Copies of the Organization Newspaper for Distribution to Members from Coutts in the South to Peace River in the North, and from Empress and Lloydminster in the East to Pouce Coupe in the West. Thirty thousand copies of the first issue were printed, using more than a ton of paper and thirty pounds of printers' ink. Ninety thousand "impressions" were made on the Miehle press upon which "The U.F.A." is printed.

PRODUCERS WIN LAURELS AT DAIRY CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 11)

which they expressed the desire for co-operation with the manufacturers.

A great deal of discussion arose from a resolution presented which asked that the Dominion Government be petitioned to impose a duty of six cents a pound on New Zealand and Australian butter and that a reciprocal arrangement be made with the United States if at all possible. Some of the Free Traders had turned Protectionists in this instance, when it was realized that it would be impossible to keep on producing dairy products at the loss incurred on account of the competition which the industry is having with the New Zealand butter, which is reaching British Columbia in such large quantities, and can be laid down so cheaply, that it is impossible to meet the price and have a margin of profit for the producer.

Free Traders' View Prevails

Although this motion carried by a majority, so strong was the argument against it when it came up later in the general meeting that Chas. Burnell, of North Edmonton, who had stood out strongly against it, succeeded in having the motion redrafted, with the proviso that all steps to relieve the burdens under which the producers are at present working—high freight rates, abnormal conditions, etc., be taken before any such measure be carried into effect. Mr. Burnell felt that the West has been talking free trade for so long that it would be most unwise to ask for protection for the dairy industry even under such conditions. He felt that the farmers had a big burden on their backs on account of the tariff, and he did not wish to see anyone else saddled with the burden.

According to his views, if one industry had a right to protection, all the others had also, and it would not better the situation at all. Even if the industry had to suffer for the present, things would readjust themselves later on, and the principle of the progressives of the west would be maintained.

"Abolish the cream stations" was the loud cry of the producer, and this was the most contentious resolution when it was brought forward. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., of Olds, fought fairly and squarely for their abolition, showing how unsanitary they are on account of lack of the proper arrangements for cleaning the milk cans. The spread of 4 cents between the price paid at the stations and factory points was also thought to be excessive. Opposed to Mr. Smith were W. W. Prevey and E. T. Love, who on their side showed a number of advantages that had been derived by the producers from the cream stations, such as the great convenience to the small shipper, who would never at any time ship direct.

The following officers were elected to represent the producers' interests during the coming year: President, N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds; vice-president, Chas. Burnell, Edmonton; directors, Thos. Noble, Daysland; Grant Paulson, Ponoka; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; W. A. Tiffin, Lethbridge; secretary-treasurer, H. Higinbotham, Calgary; delegate to National Dairy Convention, N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; alternative, W. J. Scheidt, Didsbury.

CREAM STATIONS ABOLISHED.

Under the Dairyman's Act, which passed third reading in the Legislature on March 10th, cream stations will be abolished on July 1st. Grading and weighing will be carried out by Government graders. Details of the new arrangement will be given in the next issue of "The U.F.A."

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This Building is 110x200 ft., and is of Steel and Brick Construction.

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2nd Generation Registered Ruby Wheat, \$6.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. 3rd and 4th Generation Registered Ruby Wheat, \$5.50 per 100 lbs., sacked.

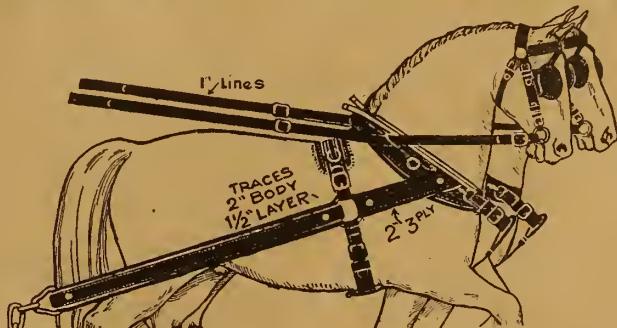
Ordinary Ruby Wheat, \$3.50 per 2 bushel sack.

Registered Banner Oats, \$2.70 per 100 lbs. sacked.

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BRIDLES: Concord style, as shown, with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cheeks.

LINES: 1 inch best leather with snaps.

TRACES: Best quality, 2 inch trace leather body with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer continued around ring and heel chain—not merely cut off at these points. This is an important feature. Hame tugs 2 inch three ply. An extra wear leather is inserted around the ring, heel chain and hame bolt, and these points are further reinforced with a rivet.

BACK BANDS: Straight leather housing, felt lined, 2 inch layer and skirt with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch doubled billets.

BREAST STRAPS AND MARTINGALES: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch with snaps and slides.

BELLY BANDS: Folded with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer and buckles.

HAMES: Varnished wood bolt, with $\frac{7}{8}$ inch hame straps and chain spreaders.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEMOCRATIC GROUP ORGANIZATION.

(Continued from page 5)

much more rapidly in the national and military field than in any other. But they have begun to work themselves out in the commercial field, and exactly the same results are following. The reason they have not developed results so rapidly in the commercial field is that there has not, until recently, been sufficient direct commercial competition to develop direct commercial co-operation. But that competition is now reaching an acute stage, and is consequently forcing a more rapid development of co-operation.

In following the results of the operation of these laws in recent commercial activities, I will take two developments as examples, viz.: the Manufacturers' Association and the U. F. A.

The Manufacturers' Association is the result of intensified, destructive competition between the manufacturers themselves, and the association would never have been brought into existence had it not been for this competition. Manufacturing until recently was done in small factories, or shops, each little factory supplying one or more classes of articles for consumption in the neighborhood where the factory was located. The requirements of different neighborhoods were supplied by such factories. There was little or no co-operation between these factories, because there was not enough competition to make it necessary.

Modern Industrialism

Recently a great change has taken place in industrialism—the discovery of steam power ushered in a new industrial era. This power made it practical to operate machinery to take the place of handicraft. Modern industrialism developed very rapidly and it was not long before the modern factory was turning out many times as much products as the old hand factory had done.

Along with this development came modern transportation. Through this agency the modern factory was not only able to send its product beyond the limits of the neighborhood into all the markets of the country but was able to send it into the markets of foreign countries also. This brought the factories into direct competition with each other, and they began to compete in all markets.

Just in proportion to the efficiency of the new factory unit, and the availability of the markets for the sale of its product, competition between the factories became destructive. The results that always follow efficient or destructive competition began to manifest themselves. The normal result of destructive competition between individuals is to force them to form co-operative units. This the individual factories began to do by forming combines or mergers. As this process continued, competition among the manufacturers got more efficient and more destructive until the manufacturers realized that unless they could destroy competition among themselves their industry would be destroyed by it. They began to devise ways and means of doing this, and the Manufacturers' Association was the result. The basic principle of this organization is co-operation among manufacturers for the purpose of eliminating internal competition.

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The Competitive Unit Raised to Economic Class

When the manufacturers, through organization, had eliminated competition between each other, they had not, as many thought, destroyed competition. On the contrary, the competitive unit had been gradually raised from the individual factory to the combine, and then to greater combines, and finally to the economic class. This is the most deadly unit of competitive strength that has ever been organized in the commercial world. Through the organization of these units, plutocracy has gradually built up a competitive strength operating between the primary producer and the ultimate consumer, that will eventually reduce the great masses of the people to abject poverty, unless the people can build up a counter strength equal to or greater than that which has already been built by the plutocratic classes, among which the Manufacturers' Association is outstanding, and perhaps the most relentless.

The Manufacturers' Association as a Competitor

When the manufacturers had eliminated competition between themselves by organizing as an economic class unit, they began to compete against other economic classes. They found the great masses of the people unorganized and totally incapable of protecting themselves against organized competition. Without organization there is no social strength. The masses of the people, perhaps 95 per cent of all the people, had developed no organization and consequently could offer no resistance to organized competition. The only competitive problem the manufacturers had to solve was that of applying competition scientifically and systematically until they had sapped the last drop of economic blood that the unorganized industries could stand and still exist. This they began to do with great vigor.

The first step consisted in raising the prices of their products to the level of the first competition with which they came in contact. This, of course, was the manufactured products of foreign countries. This was easy, but it by no means satisfied their quickened desire for thrift. Foreign competition stood between them and the helpless consumers, and it must be removed or disabled.

(To be continued)

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"This is the true joy in life, the being used for a purpose recognized by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap; the being the force of Nature instead of a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy. And also the only real tragedy in life is the being used by personally minded men for purposes which you recognize to be base. All the rest is at worst mere misfortune or mortality; this alone is misery, slavery, hell on earth."—G. Bernard Shaw.

:o:

Poultry products in Alberta last year were valued at \$8,470,000 according to figures in the report of J. H. Hare, Provincial Poultry Commissioner. Poultry totalled in number 4,963,565 in 1921, compared with 2,445,117 in 1911. Mr. Hare refers to the importance of developing quality in building up the poultry industry, and lays emphasis on the value of egg production.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES — HATCHING Eggs from John Martin's bred-to-lay stock, \$1.50 per setting. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta.

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ONE JOHN DEERE 24-INCH JUMBO Brush Breaker, One Emerson 10-foot Engine Disc. Both good as new. Price \$220.00. J. Lawson, Mardon Ranch, Meeting Creek.

REDUCED RATE ON POTATOES

Reduction of 35 per cent. on the rate on potatoes from the Edmonton district to Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago, has been granted by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. as a result of negotiations carried on by the Provincial Government's traffic agent, A. Chard. This will permit of the marketing of 800 cars from the Edmonton district in the U.S. points. The E.D. and B.C., and A. and G.W. also agreed to a proportionate reduction in conjunction with the other railways.

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Members of the Cabinet recently met a delegation from the G.W.V.A. in respect to grant to the association. Last year some \$60,000 was granted to the association for relief work. Premier Greenfield told the delegation that the Province was not financially able to meet all requests for grants, and that considerable had been done already in providing work for veterans. He declared that care of the veterans was primarily a Dominion Government matter. He praised the work being done by the organization

Annual Reports

Order now from Central Office copies for your Local of the Annual Report of the United Farmers of Alberta.

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IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7)

Medicine Hat	62,054.01	32,984.99
Olds	95,182.04	69,364.69
Sedgewick	83,903.58	51,977.79
Raymond	16,185.71	66,496.87
Stony Plain	87,121.99	65,104.36
Vermilion	86,346.36	58,566.11
Youngstown	12,953.83	59,691.12
Head Office	102,245.79	75.03

Totals	\$663,174.85	\$512,567.48
Grand total		\$1,175,742.33

Craigie Masterpiece

It cost the Province \$12,723.25 to purchase and move to Alberta the stallion "Craigie Masterpiece", Mr. Hoadley stated in the Assembly in answer to Nelson Smith of Olds. Of this sum \$10,525 was the purchase price of the animal and the balance expenses in connection with purchase and shipping of the stallion from Scotland. In the same manner, it cost a total of \$8,690.32 for the stallion "Job" purchased from Dunham's Oakland farm, of which \$8,000 was the purchase price. The Government draft horse breeding farm has cost \$14,452.10 for purchase price and \$9,740.26 for maintenance.

Replying Tuesday to a question put by R. C. Edwards, Calgary, the Premier stated that the Government did not interpret section 10 of the U. F. A. political platform as requiring it to institute a referendum on the subject of control of liquor sales.

In response to questions by Earl Cook, Pincher Creek, the Minister of Agriculture gave the Assembly a statement on the cost of the Women's Institutes branch. In 1919 the cost was \$16,490, in 1920 it was \$14,937 and in 1921 the cost was \$21,138. Out of the Dominion grant the following sums were paid: 1919, \$5,389, in 1920, \$9,368, and in 1921, \$9,669. Salaries in 1920 totalled \$6,475, and traveling expenses of the advisory board \$2,034.

Questions by Mr. Mills of Athabasca, as to whether it was the intention of the Government to extend the A. and G. W. to Ft. McMurray in accordance with charter and guarantee, brought a reply from Mr. Smith that there was nothing in the charter of the railway to require it to be built into Ft. McMurray, and it was found not in the public interest to do so.

Highways Bill Effective 1923

Several measures have been advanced to their third reading, including the Highways bill, which provides for a highways commissioner and board of five. The bill will become effective as to administration January 1, 1923, but provision is made for the appointment of the roads board in order that they might complete plans for highway construction the coming summer. The board will not have jurisdiction over cities. The bill to guarantee the bonds of the United Irrigation District, near Cardston, for \$645,000, was passed. The bill to create a labor bureau branch and to provide for the appointment of a labor commissioner, was passed also.

Amendments to the Domestic Animals Act were passed, including one providing against ranging of sheep in closed areas, which caused considerable debate in the House. These amendments were given third reading.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 8)

simple reason that people are not able to buy them. With a crop of more than 3,000,000,444 bushels of corn last year, and another crop nearly as large now maturing, with enough wool stored in warehouses throughout the world to clothe the population for the next two years without shearing another sheep, with a carry-over of cotton amounting to more than 9,000,000 bales, with hides almost a drug on the market, a large portion of the population of Europe is going hungry, poorly clad and unshod. It seems that more is needed than a mere speeding-up of the process of production. Something that looks suspiciously like another of those 'vicious circles' that have plagued the world so sorely in recent times appears to have developed. There is over-production in some lines because there is under-consumption; there is under-consumption because of lack of purchasing power; there is lack of purchasing power because of unemployment, and there is unemployment because there is over-production. In the language of the man in the street, what's the answer?"

(Continued in next issue)

:o:

OUR RAILWAYS AND TELEPHONES

(Continued from Page Three)

affording as they do, opportunities for intercourse, the same as enjoyed by those in urban centres. We must not forget the part played by the telephone in brightening the existence of those living in isolated parts of the Province, in the stimulation of interests which result from being kept in touch with the lives of those around them and in other parts of the Province. These considerations have an important bearing on the drift of farm population to the cities, a tendency which we are all agreed, I believe, should be checked by every means possible, and which has been a question of considerable concern during recent years. Finally, I would emphasize the point that, beneath all consideration of the material welfare and prosperity of people, the character of these people must and always will be the underlying consideration upon which all permanent welfare is based.

In the formation of this aspect of civilization the railways and telephones of this Province play a very important part, one that will be a vital factor in the development of a stable and intelligent population, willing and eager to uphold the truest and highest ideals of Canadianism.

:o:

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

A special session of the Alberta Legislature will be held in November for the purpose of enacting a Provincial Income Tax, to take effect January 1, 1923, and to be retroactive, probably to tax incomes earned during the latter half of 1922.

:o:

The fur tax for the year 1921 collected so far has totalled \$32,236.13, says Benjamin Lawton, Game Guardian of the Province, in his report. Mr. Lawton also states that the revenue under the Game Act is more than in any former year, and that a greater surplus than before is shown.

HYDRO MEDICAL INSTITUTE



220 TWELFTH AVENUE WEST

CALGARY, ALBERTA

"FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF PAIN"

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Physiotherapy is the profession's antidote and answer to the numerous isms, pathies and drugless healing cults that have sprung up like mushrooms. It combines the good points (and some of them have a good point or two concealed about them) of all of them and places their use in hands skilled in therapy and—what is probably more important—in hands that will not misuse them from ignorance of a knowledge of even the fundamentals of diagnosis. It is being adopted by the more progressive first-class medical colleges and used in rapidly increasing numbers of good hospitals. Until such time as its use becomes general it well behoves the cynic to ponder upon the fact that rapid as is progress in all the fields of medicine and surgery everywhere, it is even more rapid in physiotherapy because the latter is just coming successfully through its first great general trial by fire—the treatment of thousands and hundreds of thousands of disabled and diseased war veterans—and so has come to the direct attention of and is being observed, studied and adopted by hundreds of physicians who otherwise would not have seen enough of it to have become impressed with it for years to come. In no department of science is it more true than in physiotherapy that "Things move along so rapidly nowadays that the one who said 'it cannot be done' is interrupted by some one doing it."

CARE — COURTESY — PRIVACY — COMFORT

Best References. Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

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All Orders are given our Personal Attention

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DYERS AND CLEANERS OF EVERYTHING

Hats Cleaned and Blocked.

Full information and price lists upon request.

Out of Town Orders given Prompt Attention.

Chiropractic

Facts

Twenty-five years ago Chiropractic was unknown.

To-day 14,000 Chiropractors are adjusting more than 6,000,000 people annually (more than 5% of the American population).

Eleven Supreme Courts have held that Chiropractic is NOT the practice of Medicine.

Twenty-one States in the Union have straight Chiropractic boards.

It is recognized by scores of Insurance Companies.

Standard schools are giving their graduates 4,103½ hours of actual work.

Statistics compiled by the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, on the basis of replies to questionnaires dealing with the 1918 "Flu" epidemic in the United States showed that out of 886 patients who used chiropractic treatment 885 cases recovered. In view of the heavy mortality in the "Flu" epidemic this is a remarkable testimony to the efficiency of chiropractic treatment.

The above is only one of the reasons why Chiropractic has made such phenomenal progress.

Further facts cheerfully submitted upon request.

□□□

**BARTON, SHORTEN
& BARTON**
Chiropractors
320-21 Empire Blk., Edmonton
Phone 5432.

LEGAL COLUMN.

In this column will be published in each issue answers to one or more legal queries. Members desiring to submit question to the U.F.A. Legal Department should do so through their Local Secretaries, who will give information as to conditions. It will not be possible to answer questions submitted by members in an individual capacity. Special attention is called to the "Two Important Matters" mentioned below.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The average person, through carelessness or negligence, overlooks two small matters which cause a very large percentage of his worry, trouble and often expense. To prevent these troubles the remedy is very simple:

1. Always have Contracts or Agreements put in writing, setting forth all the terms thereof. This will only take a few minutes, and very often will prevent misunderstandings and unpleasantnesses, not to mention the expense incurred through law suits which would never occur if the terms of such Agreement had been in writing.

2. Make your will, and do it now. It is a very simple matter and will cost very little, either in time or money, and will save your friends and relatives endless worry and expense. The important essentials of a will are—

- (a) To show the desired disposition of your property.
- (b) To name the executors.
- (c) To sign in the presence of two witnesses who are not beneficiaries. If you are not clear as to the details in preparing a will, see your local solicitor, or—better still—take the matter up with our own Legal Department. DO IT NOW.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE.

Question: What property is exempt from seizure under executions?

Answer: The following cannot be seized or sold under an execution in Alberta:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of yourself and family.

2. Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry, to the extent of \$500.

3. The necessary food for your family for six months, which may include flour, grain, vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.

4. Three oxen, horses, or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides such animals as you may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of December to April inclusive, or for such of these months as may follow the date of seizure, provided seizure is made between the first of August and the end of ensuing April.

5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set sleighs and one seed drill.

6. Seed grain sufficient to seed all your land in cultivation not exceeding 80 acres at the rate of two bushels per acre, you to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

7. Your homestead, which means the land on which you reside, up to 160 acres.

8. The execution debtor is entitled to a choice from the greater quantity of the same kind of articles which are exempt from seizure.

9. The ordinance does not exempt from seizure any article (except the food, clothing, and bedding of the execution debtor and his family), the price of which forms the subject matter of the judgment upon which the execution is issued.

FEED AVAILABLE IN NORTH.

That there is abundance of good straw available for feed in the district north of Edmonton is the information contained in a letter to Central Office from Mr. J. H. Demers, of Legal. Mr. Demers states that this straw can be secured by farmers in the south for the cost of baling and hauling to the station, which would amount to about \$4.50 per ton. This would make cheap feed to those living in the drought area who were able to obtain the free freight rate on their shipments of feed.

Federal Government and U.F.A. Resolutions

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, writing to the Provincial Secretary with reference to the resolution passed at the Annual Convention urging the desirability of carrying on irrigation and development work in the Province, particularly in the south country, in order to accelerate the development of irrigation and to find work for the unemployed, says:

"The season is now so far advanced that it will be impracticable to undertake field survey work before spring, but it is my intention to have the work of surveys and investigations continued energetically as soon as weather conditions will permit."

Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, writes with reference to resolutions forwarded to him from the Annual Convention:

"The Marking of Imported Goods. You are perhaps aware that the late Government had a provision in the Customs Act requiring certain markings to be made on all imported goods. So strenuous was the opposition that the operation of this Act has been several times postponed, and I may say that this action would not have been taken except for very excellent reasons and difficulties which were not contemplated when the Act was prepared. This whole question, however, is now under consideration by the present administration, and I cannot yet say what is likely to be done."

"With regard to your complaint with respect to gasoline, I may say that the Department of Customs and Excise have certain regulations respecting the quality of gasoline imported into Canada, and there is also the Petroleum Inspection Act, which is administered by the same Department. The question of the inspection of gasoline is one for which the Department of Trade and Commerce has no jurisdiction, though a study was made of the difficulty some time ago, in order to arrive at a gasoline standard, but the difficulties were very great, in view of the fact that the weight per gallon varies considerably for gasoline under changes of temperature. It is commercially impossible to keep correcting the weight per gallon for changes of temperature."

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Conditions Govern Free Freight on Feed

As the free shipment of oats required for relief purposes in the drought area applies only to feed, the Department of Agriculture state that they are unable to issue certificates covering shipments of oats from farmers at country points which might on arrival in Edmonton or Calgary be graded higher than feed.

Arrangements have been made with the grain companies to supply feed oats to be shipped on certificate from the Department of Agriculture at Fort William, spot price on the date purchase is made, less freight from Alberta to Fort William, where delivery is taken in car lots on track; where the elevator company is required to look after weights and distribution from cars and make good any shortage they will charge 1¼c. per bushel; where oats are unloaded through the local elevator and distributed in small lots a charge of 3c. per bushel will be made. Arrangements have also been made to have each car weighed and inspected at an additional charge of 1c. per bushel.

It has been decided that 400 bushels of feed oats shall be the maximum amount on which a farmer can get free freight.

The points to which free shipments can be made have been extended to include the following:

Coutts and Lundbreck on the Pincher Creek line, Raley and Cardston on the Cardston branch, Lathom and Cluny on the Main line of the C.P.R., Swastika to Chancellor on the Standard branch C.P.R., Carbon and Kirkpatrick on the Acme extension C.P.R., Munson to Hanna on the C.N.R., Munson to Loyalta on the C.N.R., Three Hills to Delacour on the G.T.P.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels.—Well matured, vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. A limited number of the above specially selected from our best producing hens, \$8.00 each. Hatching eggs, both varieties, \$2.50 per setting (13 eggs), two settings, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$12.00. Day old Chicks, a limited number, after April 15th, \$35.00 per hundred; after June 1st, \$25.00. An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge gg Laying Contest last year, producing 246 eggs in 52 consecutive weeks. Apply C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—OUR STOCK has won at New York, Toronto, Guelph, and awarded best display at Calgary show four successive seasons. Customers win at many shows, including Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Pullets at Dominion Government Laying Contest made record of 182 and 224 eggs in eleven months. Cockerels at \$7.50 each up; eggs \$4.00 per setting up. Send for mating list. H. V. Grainger, 112 Thirteenth Avenue W., Calgary.

WHITE ROCKS.—CHAMPIONS AGAIN AT Provincial show, winning all specials on White Rocks. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 per 13, from pens 2 and 3, headed by champion bird and 1st cock respectively. No. 1 pen headed by a New Coin White Rock cockerel. Grand bird from fine laying stock. \$5 per 13. C. F. Parker, 2135 Seventh Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS.—ONE PEN OF PULLET bred, headed by male of my first prize commercial pen, Calgary Exhibition, 1921. Also two females of same pen, in mating with other first-class layers. Prize was awarded 50 per cent. utility and 50 per cent. exhibition. Booking orders now. \$5.00 per setting of 15. C. J. Ford, 1412 Joliet Avenue, Calgary.

"PARK GROVE FARM."—LIGHT BARRED Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Hatching eggs and baby chicks that will satisfy at about half the usual price asked. Rock chicks, \$6 and \$9 for 12; eggs, \$2.50 and \$5.00 for 15; Orpington chicks, \$6 for 12; Orpington eggs, \$3 for 15. Trial order solicited. Vegreville, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, large vigorous birds, \$2.50 each; two for \$4. John Tough, Islay, Alta.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK Cockerels, large vigorous birds, at \$3 each. E. A. Hansen, Big Valley.

PURE BRED PEARL GUINEAS. \$5 PAIR. James Wood, Gladys, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Stock imported from two best prize-winning and winter-laying strains in United States. Pen 3, \$3.00 for 13; two settings \$5.00. Pen 2, \$5.00. Pen 1, \$7.50. Place order now or clip out for future reference. F. V. Hollands, 12521 109A Avenue, Edmonton. Phone 82076.

HORSES

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, "Rolando," No. 6102, Canada; No. 124894, United States. Bred by Jas. Loonan, Waterloo, Iowa. Born March 22, 1915; sire, Superior, No. 40605; dam, Sorelle, No. 2740. Apply J. B. Sibbald, 1109 Eighth St. W., Calgary.

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

ALFALFA SEED: GRADING EXTRA NO. 1 and No. 1. Prize winner Provincial Fair. Most northerly grown, off old stands hardest strains known. Also dry district pasture variety. Write for prices. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

Classified Advertising Section

FARMERS' WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., three cents a word. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—Rates on application. Address all correspondence to the United Farmers of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—GENUINE RED BOBS SEED Wheat, cleaned and sacked, at \$2 per bushel. Special price in large quantities. E. A. Hanson, Big Valley.

REGISTERED AND PEDIGREAED SEED Wheat. As good as money can buy. Registered Ruby Wheat, 2nd generation, second prize provincial seed fair. Splendid seed. \$3 sacked and sealed. Registered Marquis, 2nd generation, third prize provincial seed fair. \$2.25 sacked and sealed. Red Bobs, No. 43, the best improved strain of this great wheat. \$2, cleaned and sacked. Above lots all 100% pure. True to type. Samples free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SEED GRAIN, FEED, POULTRY

There is always a big demand for good quality seed grain and pure bred poultry. Have you any that you could sell? Now is the best selling season.

In the Classified Advertising Section of "The U.F.A." you have a most efficient medium through which to reach those who are wanting to buy.

This section is a "get-together" department through which 37,957 U.F.A. members all over the Province can buy, sell or exchange to mutual advantage.

You will be surprised how many farmers are in the market for things other farmers have for sale. Just now there is a big movement in feed to the drought districts. The Provincial and Dominion Governments are co-operating with the railway companies to afford free transportation on feed to the drought area. There is also a half rate on seed grain in force in Alberta and the other Western Provinces. Certificates for shipment of feed on the free tariff must be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Certificates entitling farmers to a half rate on seed grain can be secured through your local Secretary from the U.F.A. Central Office.

"The U.F.A." Classified Advertising rate is low—only three cents per word per issue. Send in your advertisement now to the Advertising Department of "The U.F.A.", Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta.

BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

THROUGH YOUR OWN PAPER.

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS.—GOVERNMENT germination test 97 per cent. \$2 bushel, bags free; less than 3 bushels bag 20 cents. J. G. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta.

GOVERNMENT TESTED TIMOTHY SEED. Third prize Provincial Seed Fair. 120-lb. sacks, \$12. Red clover seed, grown successfully for 17 years. 10 lbs. or more, 35 cents per lb. f.o.b. Wetaskiwin. Order to-day. A. C. Bunney.

LIVESTOCK

YORKSHIRES — REGISTERED — SIRE, Grand Champion Brandon, 1920. Dams the best. January pigs, either sex, \$20 each. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

FOR SALE.—TWO REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS due to farrow May 1st. Registered Shorthorn Cattle for sale, or trade for dairy cows. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE—3 PURE-BRED WHITEFACE BULLS, one rising 4, of Bonnie Lad breeding; 2 rising 2, of Beau Donald breeding. Priced right. Sears Bros, Nanton, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND Tamarac and Willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FENCE POSTS—CORRAL, TELEPHONE Poles, etc., at reasonable prices. Secretary Alhambra Local, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING REGISTERED BANNER OATS, Government germination test 96%. 3rd generation, 75c.; 4th, 60c. Registered Duroc bred Sows. Boars for service. Buff Orpingtons Cockerels, \$2.50. Famous Prairie Flower Seed Potatoes, 60c. sacked. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

HAY WANTED—NANTON U.F.A. Members require 25 cars good hay, upland preferred. E. C. Wagner, Secretary, Nanton

"EMPIRE STATE" POTATOES HAVE given highest average yield of any variety for past four years at Lacombe experimental station. White, good keeper and splendid cooker. Am selling choice seed of this famous variety at 90c. per bushel, sacked small lots. Carload for sale. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

BOOKS, ETC.

"DAYLIGHT ON THE MONEY AND Banking Questions," by R. C. Owens, Edmonton, may be obtained through U.F.A. Central Office. Price 25 cents per copy.

B. C. PROPERTY FOR SALE

VICTORIA, B.C.—JUST OUTSIDE CITY limits, 10 acres, with inexpensive grounds to keep up. House contains, ground floor, cloak room and outer hall, large inner hall (open to first floor) leading to large drawing, dining, and library. Pantry adjoining large kitchen. Basement, furnace heated, with radiators in every room. Electric light. Municipal water, two bath-rooms and W.C.'s. Different tiles and grates in each room. One of the best residential properties on the island. Price \$25,000; terms arranged for quick sale. Apply owner, J. L. Pridham, R.M.D. 4, Victoria, B.C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—100 ACRES, virtually all cleared land, on main island highway. Most picturesque. Adjoins station. Close to school, post office, Cowichan creamery. House, six rooms, cottage, two large barns. Suitable for dairy, sheep, hogs. Possession at any time. Price, \$30,000. Open to offer for quick sale. Apply owner, J. L. Pridham, R.M.D. 4, Victoria, B.C.

ALBERTA LANDS

10,560 ACRES LEASE LAND FOR SALE—
All fenced, good sheep ranch. Apply P.O.
Box 173, Bow Island, Alberta.

If you are considering a change of location, make arrangements to pay a visit to the **IRRIGATED FARMS** in the well-known **VAUXHALL DISTRICT** of the Bow River Irrigation Project. This district is famous for SOIL and SUNSHINE, small acreages and large returns, cheap land and heavy production. Railroad and telephones and all modern facilities. For full particulars write to—
CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,
Land Dept., Medicine Hat, Alta.

SWEET CLOVER, about 700 lbs.
\$15.00 per 100.
ARTHUR PEAS, 25 bush, \$4 per bush.
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SHIP YOUR CREAM DIRECT**SHIP TO BURNS' CREAMERY—WHERE YOU GET A SQUARE DEAL.**

The policy of all farmers' organizations and the policy of Burns' Creamery has always been the elimination of the middleman.

It has always been our aim to have the cream producers of Alberta ship their product **DIRECT** to our creameries.

That our policy is the correct one was, we believe, conclusively proved by the stand taken by the Alberta Milk and Cream Producers' Association on the question of cream testing stations at the Dairymen's Convention just concluded in Edmonton.

READ THIS.—The representatives of the Milk and Cream Producers' Association introduced a resolution at that convention on Feb. 15th, asking for the immediate closing of all cream testing stations in Alberta.

In support of their resolution, the producers pointed out that the Direct Shipment Method certainly gave the farmer more money for his cream.

They asked: "Why should a cream producer be asked to sell his cream to a middleman, or testing station, and receive 4 cents less for every pound of butter-fat than he would receive if he shipped that same can of cream direct to a creamery?"

There is no necessity for you to sell your cream to a testing station. You can ship it direct to **BURNS' CREAMERY** and receive 4 cents more per lb. for all your butter-fat than the testing station will pay you. This will give you 15% increase on the average paying price.

We guarantee to pay you for all the cream you ship us, and your cream will be carefully and correctly tested and graded. Your money order and empty can will be returned the same day as cream is received. Our Motto is "From Milk Pail to Pocket Book in 24 Hours."

A post card will bring tags and all particulars. Cream Cans can be purchased from us, and payment for same can be taken from your cream checks \$1 at a time.

New 5 gal. Cans, \$3.25 each. Good 8 gal. Cans, \$4.00 each.

P. Burns and Company, Ltd.

CREAMERY DEPT.

EDMONTON - AND - CALGARY

**ESTABLISHED TO SUPPLY
A COMPETITIVE MARKET**

Get World-wide Competition for your Livestock at the

Edmonton Stock Yards

Market Every Week Day.

Service 24 Hours Daily.

A GREAT PUBLIC MARKET Ensures the Success of the LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

THE BEST IN MAIL ORDER MEDIUMS



THE EATON ORGANIZATION

through the publications shown here, places at your command the greatest service in mail order selling that Western Canada offers; and presents to you merchandise of a quality and value that make EATON prices the standard of the West.

Every home should possess the EATON General and Grocery catalogues; and for those who need or are interested in such special lines, our Seed Catalogue; Wallpaper, House Plan, and Piano and Organ Booklets will prove, we feel sure, the best mediums to buy from. We will send you any of these books Free on Request.

Make the fullest use of the EATON Service. You will find it satisfactory and economical to you.

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CARRY ONLY THE BEST MAKES OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE MARK OUR GOODS AT A VERY CLOSE MARRGIN, RELYING
ON OUR TREMENDOUS TURNOVER FOR OUR PROFITS. WE SELL
A BETTER GRADE OF MERCHANDISE AT A LOWER PRICE THAN
ANY FIRM IN CANADA.

BLUE SERGE SUITS.

Medium Weight All-Wool Serge Suits of smooth texture and finish. The models are for men and young men. The conservative 3-button style, the 2-button double-breasted models, the 2-button single-breasted models with straight fronts and small peaked lapels, and the 2-button roll lapel for young men. The vest is smartly cut, and pants neatly proportioned and have belt loops and plain or cuff bottoms. We feel you are getting the best value in Canada in these suits.
Price delivered **24.00**

TWEED RAINCOATS.

A Splendid Weight Tweed Raincoat, with best rubberized lining. A real dressy and serviceable coat. Can be worn the year round. Colors are fancy heather mixtures, and have full belt or half belt style. We consider this coat wonderful value at the price.
Delivered **8.75**

MOLESKIN PANTS.

No question about the wearing qualities of these Moleskin Pants. Made with belt loop and cuff bottom, and we consider them the best pant value in all Canada for looks, hard wear and low price. Delivered..... **5.75**

WORSTED PANTS.

A strong Worsted Pant. Neatly proportioned and finished with plain or cuff bottoms. They come in a variety of dark colors with neat stripes, and for wear and appearance we consider them excellent value at the price.
Delivered **2.95**

FELT HATS.

All the new styles that will be so popular for spring. Colors for every taste, a style for every head, and the felt as soft as rabbit's fur in these Hats we are selling at price delivered **3.50**

SEND US
YOUR MAIL
ORDERS.
WE SHIP
THEM
THE SAME
DAY AS
RECEIVED.

MEN'S CAPS.

The new Pleated Caps that are being featured for spring, also hundreds of select shapes and colors for fastidious folks. Fawns, greys, browns, green and fancy mixtures, and price delivered only **1.95**

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A mighty lot of Shirt goodness. These English Flannel Shirts. Cut coat style. Soft double cuffs and a pleasing variety of colorings and designs, and the best value in all shirtdom at the price delivered **2.25**

WORK SHIRTS.

Work Shirts that will prevent a multitude of rude, bad words, these Blue Chambray Shirts are made big and roomy, will give excellent wear and always look clean and fresh, and are wonderful value at price delivered **1.25**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Underwear that is a caress to the skin, these spring needle knit Combinations are a splendid weight for spring and summer wear. There is comfort woven into every fibre of it, and they are great value at the price delivered **2.75**

MEN'S OVERALLS.

A big, roomy Bib Overall. Made in heavy blue denim. Sizes are 34 to 44, and splendid wearing, as special attention has been paid to the making. You can take word for it, they are great value at the price delivered **1.50**

GAUNTLET GLOVES.

A soft pliable Gauntlet Glove that is known throughout Canada as the Firemen's Gauntlet. They have inside and outside seams and a soft or stiff cuff, and the price delivered is only **75¢**

WORK SHOES.

Tan Grain Leather Blucher cut Shoes for work. Solid leather and solid comfort in every pair of them, and are considered by shoe experts to be the best value in Canada at the price delivered **4.95**

BOYS' SUITS.

200 Fine Tweed Suits for Boys. Cut in the new manly styles for spring. Colors are fancy heather mixtures and will give excellent wear. The pants are Bloomer style with governor fasteners. Sizes are 28 to 37. While the regular price was \$15.00, we are making a special introductory offer from our Boys' Department at the price delivered **7.50**

BOYS' PANTS.

A Pant that has splendid wearing qualities as well as appearance. They are Bloomer style, lined throughout and have governor fasteners and belt loops. Sizes are 26 to 35, and the price delivered **1.50**

BOYS' CAPS.

Hundreds of new spring Caps for Boys. All the new shapes and colorings in serviceable tweeds. Sizes are to 7½, and the price delivered is only .. **90¢**

BOYS' JERSEYS.

All-Wool Button Shoulder Jerseys for Boys. Just the right weight for spring and summer. Colors are grey, brown, maroon and navy, while the sizes are 22 to 34. These are one of our best offerings, and the price delivered is only **1.65**

BOYS' OVERALLS.

A Heavy Blue or Striped Denim or Cottonade Bib Overall for boys. Made extra strong and are just the thing the boys like to play or work in because they are made like Dad's. Sizes are 27 to 33, and the price delivered is only **1.35**

BOYS' STOCKINGS.

Wool Worsted Hose for Boys. Sizes 6 to 10. Medium weight and splendid wearing quality. We made a special purchase of these hose, buying a large quantity to get them at a special low price to enable us to sell them.
Price delivered, pair **50¢**

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